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united to the atlas, and movement is limited to that possible between the adjoining facets of the odontoid and atlas, but in *Elseya latisternum* the odontoid process is distinct. On the other hand, *Cycloderma aubryi* among the Trionychidæ has these parts united to that any extended movement seems impossible.

M. Vaillant does not consider the retraction or non-retraction of the neck a leading character, and prefers to keep the usual classification into the three great families of Cheloniidæ, Trionychidæ, and Testudinidæ. The first of these includes the Thalassians and the Chelodinæ (pleuroderes), the second the Trionychidæ only; the third the Chelydina (pleuroderes) and Chersemydina, which last group embraces the incompletely cryptodere Chelydrea and the truly cryptodere Testudinæ.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be upon the value of certain characters in classification, we will not deny the force of M. Vaillant's argument, which is as follows:

"When we consider that animals as intimately related as are *Testudo pusilla* and *Pyxis arachnoides* present really important differences in the constitution of the cervical part of the back bone, we cannot but place a great distinction between genera established from the elements at the disposal of the palæontologist and those established by the more complete study of the whole structure of living animals."

ALLEN'S HUMAN ANATOMY.¹—The object of the author of this work is to present the facts of human anatomy in the manner best suited to the requirements of the student and practitioner of medicine. It is, in fact, intended to be a physician's human anatomy, not one for the use of the scientist or the surgeon, for one or the other of whom most works upon anatomy have been written. As surgical and general medical practice are not separated from each other in this country to the same extent that they are in Europe, the author believes rightly that there is room for a work which shall accurately and concisely express the present state of anatomical science, including every application thereof needed by the physician.

The form and construction of the human body, the variations in the condition of the various organs within the limits of health, the relations of the parts to each other, both topographically and clinically; the uses of the organs, and the nature and general behavior of morbid processes with the manner in which they are modified by locality, should all be known to the physician, and will obtain ample treatment in this work. Aware that some of these desiderata trench upon physiology, Dr. Allen engages only to treat of them from an anatomical point of view. Those scientists who are not physicians will be pleased to find that the work

¹ A System of Human Anatomy, including its medical and surgical relations. By Harrison Allen, M.D. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son & Co., 1882.

contains an elaborate description of the tissues; an account of the normal development of the body, and a section upon monstrosities; while not the least useful part to those engaged in the medical profession will be that devoted to the method of conducting post-mortem examinations, and to medico-legal matters generally.

The work will appear in six sections, two of which, that on Histology, by E. O. Shakespeare, M.D., and that on Bones and joints, by Dr. Allen, are already issued.

The other sections are as follows: III. Muscles and fasciæ; IV. Arteries, veins and lymphatics; V. Nervous system; VI. Organs of sense, of digestion, and genito-urinary organs. The section upon histology contains twelve delicately executed plates and numerous woodcuts, and treats fully and clearly upon the lymph, blood, connective tissue, epithelium, cartilage, bone, muscle, nervous tissue, etc.

In the second section, which is illustrated with thirty plates, an innovation is introduced which ought to be extensively followed. Each bone figured is drawn to a scale sufficiently large to enable the names of all the parts, processes, foramina, etc., to be printed upon or around them, thus obviating the waste of time and lack of precision caused by literal or numbered references. Nothing more complete than the figures and descriptions given of both bones and joints can well be desired, and if the rest of the work is equal to the parts before us, Dr. Allen may be congratulated upon having to a great extent attained the goal aimed at.

The greatest drawback to the work is its high price; small enough, probably, to the well-established physician, but very large to the student and commencing practitioner, to both of whom its acquisition would be a boon.

THOMAS'S REPORT ON THE NOXIOUS AND BENEFICIAL INSECTS OF ILLINOIS.¹—This report is principally composed of that of D. W. Coquillett, on the insects of Northern Illinois, and of that of Professor G. H. French. The former notes the occurrence in destructive numbers, in the year 1881, of the corn or boll worm (*Heliothis armigera*), the imported currant worm (*Nematus ventricosus*), the gooseberry worm, and the larva of *Eupilhecia interrupto-fasciata* Packard, the latter of which devours the interior of the currant berry. Descriptions of the principal injurious insects and their methods of destruction, with an account of their insect enemies, and mention of such remedies as have been found useful, render the report valuable to all who are interested in agriculture. The most effectual method to prevent the moth of the yellow canker worm (*Hibernia hiliaris*) from depositing its eggs upon apple, elm or other trees, is stated to be, to place tarred paper, such as is used in buildings, around the trunk of the tree to

¹ Eleventh Report of the State Entomologist on the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of the State of Illinois. Springfield, 1882.